Abstract

Detecting a boundary between training sequences in a transmission

5   is an important operation. In many communications systems, there are no

special boundaries or markers to denote the end of one sequence and the

beginning of another. Correlation has been a commonly used technique to

detect sequences and a fall in the correlation can be used to indicate such

boundaries, but classical correlation can be slow and a significant portion of

10   the new sequence is received prior to the boundary being detected. A

method and apparatus is presented that allows rapid detection of the

boundary and only a small amount of the new sequence needs to be

received prior to the detection of the boundary. Additionally, the method and

apparatus can be used to detect the presence of a transmission packet on

15   the communications medium.